cutive, is rallying its forces, under a new leader, and menacing a fresh invasion to re-sover its lost dominion. Upon the issue of this threatened invasion, the independence of Taxas may be considered as suspended; of Texas may be considered as suspended; and we,e there nothing peculiar in the rela-tive situation of the United States and Texas, our acknowledgment of its indepen-dence at such a crisis would scarcely be ded as consistent with that prudent rees bound to treat all similar ones. ons. But there are circumstances in the ion of the two countries which require us to act, on this occasion, with even more than our wonted caution. Texas was once claimed as a part of our property; and there are those among our citizens, who, always reluctant to abandon that claim, annot but regard with solicitude, the pros pect of the re-union of the territory to this country. A large proportion of its civilized inhabitants as emigrants from the Union pitants as emigrants from the United States, speak the same language with ourselves, cherish the same principles, po-litical and religious, and are bound to many of our citizens by ties of friendship and kindred blood; and more than all, it is known that the people of that country have institu-ted the same form of government with our own, and have, since the close of your last session, openly resolved, on the acknowledgement by us of their independence, to down.
seek for admission into the Union as one of the Federal States. This last circum. ctance is a matter of peculiar delicacy, and forces upon us considerations of the highest character. The title of Texas to the territory she claims, is identified with her independence. She asks us to acknowledge that title to the territory, with an avowed design to treat immediately of its transfer to the United States. It becomes us to beware of a too early movement, as us to beware of a too early movement, as it might subject us, however unjustly to the imputation of seeking to establish the claim of our neighbors to a territory, with a view to its subsequent acquisition by ourselves. Prudence therefore seems to dictate that we should still stand aloof, and maintain our present attitude, if not until Mexico herself, or one of the great foreign powers, shall recognize the independence of the shall recognize the independence of the new government, at least until the lapse of time or the course of events shall have proved beyond cavil or dispute, the ability of the people of that country, to maintain their separate sovereignty, and to uphold the government constituted by them. Neithe government contending parties can justly complain of this course. By pursuing it, complain of this course. By pursuing it we are but carrying out the long establish ed policy of our government—a policy which has secured to us respect and influence abroad, and inspired confidence at Having thus discharged my duty, by

presenting with simplicity and directness the views which after much reflection, have been led to take of this important subject, I have only to add the expressions of my confidence, that if congress shall differ from me upon it, their judgment will be the result of dispassionate prudence, and wise deliberation; with the assurance that, during the short time I shall continue con-nected with the government, I shall promptly and cordially unite with you in such measures as may be deemed most fitted to increase the prosperity and perpetuate the peace of our favored country. ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, Dec. 21, 1836.

## CONGRESS.

SENATE .- THURSDAY, Dec. 29. ident of the U.S. enclosing a report from

Mr. Grundy, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to admit the State of Michigan into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, which was read a first and second time. [This bill contains two sections, the

first admitting the state, and the sec-ond, authorizing her to receive her propor-tion of the surplus revenue.]

Mr. Grundy suggested the propriety of going on with the bill.

A debate then arose which was what irregular, and only important inas-much as it shewed that the bill would much as it shewed that the bill would be passed on the ground that the second intellectual, the artless, the fallen fair. convention was not a legal convention, being called by none of the customary formalities, so far as any evidence has been furnished. This was the ground taken by Mr. Ewing, Mr. Morris, Mr. Calhoun. On They were calculated to excite the sympathy of the brother—the parent—the husband. They were indeed, testimonials of the other side, Mr. Grundy, Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Benton, considered the second con- where genius and learning would seem to and Mr. Benton, considered the second convention as emanating from the people in their primitive meetings and in their sovereign character, to which the previous action of the Legislature could have given no additional authority. It was maintained that the action required from Michigan was complete and in accordance with the act of last session. The early passage of the bill was urged, because the Secretary of the Treasury will in ten or twelve days after the first of January make a division of the surplus money under the Deposite Act, and if Michigan were not admitted before the division should be made she would be deprived of her share of the beneficial provisions of that act. To this it was replied by Mr. Calhoun that an arrangement

From the Detroit Advertiser, Jan. 4. -About 8 o'clock yesterday mornog, a fire broke out in the bake house at-Naglee in this city, which communicated to the valuable brick block owned by Mr. Those C. Sheldon, and to several adjoining houses which were consumed. It being intensely cold, and groat difficulty experienced in continuous ced in getting water at an early moment there was much fear of an extensive con-

Thomas C. Sheldon-block of two brick the adjoining wooden building n Avenue—loss estimated at be stores, and the adjoini tween 9-and \$10,000-3,000 insured by man's Insurance Company, Albany, and the Hartford Insurance Company,

Henry A. Naglee, Confectioner and pastry baker--loss several thousand dollars-no insurance, his policy having expired but

Rufus Brown, Grocer-most of his goods were removed, excepting the liquors in the cellar, and some articles in the room, but considerable damage was done through haste and carelessness of remooss not ascertained-insurance 84,000.

John S. Bagg, printer and publisher of the Democratic Free Press. The office being in the third story, the entire contents were destroyed. Loss \$8,000-\$3,000 in sured by the Protection Insurance Com-

A building on Shelby street, owned y Mrs. S. E. Larned, and occupied by by Mrs. S. E. Laraco, and Mrs. Johnson as a Grocery. Loss about

8400—no insurance. Mr. Amos Chaffee, blacksmith, loss 6 or Besides the above, several out-houses & back buildings were either burnt or pulled

From the threatening aspect of the fire in its early stage, it was deemed prudent by those owning property in its vicinity, to re-move it to a safer place. Much property was injured and one or two persons were detected in stealing. The following per-sons were compelled to move their entire

Jas. Sibley, silversmith. H. D. Garrison & Co., Dry Goods and Furniture-Great damage done in re-

Thomas C. Sheldon, dwelling house. Cha's. B. Merritt, tailor. J. Pierson, " Levi Cook, Dry Goods.

Mr. Barnum, Hats and Caps. Mr. Picquette, silversmith. Mrs. Hill, Milliner. Levi Brown, Jeweller, furniture &c.,

And the other occupants through to Gris-wold street, were all prepared to remove upon the nearer approach of danger. The letters, papers, &c. of the post office, were carefully secured and deposited in one of the banks.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed ipon the members of the Fire Department n this occasion. The engineers and wardens were cool and vigilant, and the several companies evinced the most resolute spirit to subdue the consuming element-Though the weather was extremely cold and boisterous-and the water almost freezing as thrown from the hose, the breaks were efficiently manned, and the most determined and well directed efforts were made to obtain the mastery.

Extract from Davis' Men Aaron Burr's Gallantry.—" Major Burr, while yet at college had acquired a reputation for gallantry. On this point he was excessively vain, and regardless of all those ties which ought to control an honorable mind. In his intercourse with females he was an unprincipled flatterer, ever prepared to take the advantage of their weakness, their credulity, or their confidence. She that confided in him was lost. In referring to the subject no terms of condemnation would be too strong to apply to Col. Burr.

It is truly surprising how any individual could have become so eminent as a soldier, the Secretary of the Navy, in reply to a resolution, which was referred to the Comhalf a century of his life they seemed to absord his whole thoughts. His intrigues devoted so much time to the other sex as was devoted by Col. Burr. For more than without number. His conduct was licentious. The sacred bonds of friendship were unhesitatingly violated when they operated as barriers to the indulgence of s passions. For a long period of time he seemed to be gathering, and carefully preserving, every line written to him by any female, whether with or without reputation ; and when obtained, they were cast into one common receptable, the profligate and corrupt, by the side of the thoughtless and betrayed victim. All was held as trophies of victory,—all esteemed alike valuable.— How shocking to the man of sensibility!

by Mr. Calhoun that an arrangement might easily be made by which the State of Michigan might be entitled to her proportion of the money, even if the act authorizing her admission should be delayed beyond that period. It was finally ordered that the further chusideration of the subject should be postpoped until Monday. ject should be postponed until Monday, and made the special order for that day.

On motion of Mr. Calhoun, the Act of Admission was ordered to be printed.

The turn appears to have been unfecting and heartless. And yet by a fuscinating power almost peculiar to himself, he so managed as to retain the affection, in some instances the devotion, of his deluded victims. In every other respect he was kind and charitable. No man would go farther to alleviate the sufferings of another. No man was more benevolent. No man would make greater sacrifices to promote the interest or the happiness of a friend.—
How strange and inconsistent, how conflicting are the allusions! They are nevertheless strictly true.

there was much fear of an extensive confagration. Through the energy and perseverance of the firemen, however, access was obtained to the reservoirs, and by great exertion, the block of wooden buildings next to the brick stores was saved from the flames, though much damaged by the falling of the brick walls. The following is a list of the sufferers as far as we have been able to learn.

Excellence of the art.—Zeuxis is said to have painted some grapes so naturally, that the birds would come and pick at them. At another time he painted a boy laden with grapes, when the birds again flew at them to eat them: he was vexed at this, for said he, had the boy been well painted, they would not have ventured so near him. The artist died of laughter, at the sight of an old woman he had drawn. Certainly, he was an artist, par distinction.

From the N. Y. Daily Express, Dec. 30th. ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Our pilot boat reached the city late last night, having boarded the packet ship Columbus, Capt. Depeyster, which sailed from Liverpool the 20th Nov. By her the editors of the New York Daily Express are placed in possession of copious files of Liverpool papers to the 20th—London of the 18th, which contain eleven days later news from the contains the continent. They have also the latest

shipping and commercial intelligence. The news is of unusual interest. les X., Ex-King of France, died at Goritz on the 12th Nov., aged 73. The Nephew of the Duke of Angoulame was proclair King of France by the family.

Cotton Market flat-prices of all kinds except choice American 1.8 a 1.4 lower. Accounts had been received from St Peiersburg of the 17th (29th) October. which state that a great storm had occurred there the day before, by which many lighters had been driven ashore, and much damage done. The weather was cold, with two degrees of frost.

The money market in London was still agitated from day to day.—Stocks had however, recovered a little, and money was the latest dates a little more easy. There has been some mercantile failures.

There had been a great run on the Dubin banks, but they stood their ground well. Foster & Co,s Bank at Carlisle had failed. Young Prince Louis Bonaparte is to be ransported to America.

The French papers are determined to marry the Duke of Orleans forthwith. The uture Queen of France is to be the daughter of Don Francisco de Paula, according to the Seicle. This certainty was once thought of, and should such a thing take place, it would indeed, modify French policy lowards Spain.

Queen Hortense, the mother of Young Louis Bonaparte, has gone to Switzerland to settle the affairs; after which it is said she will join her son in America. The Journal du Commerce says that Prince Louis Napoleon has been required to give his word of honor that he will not leave the United States within the next ten years; and that he first refused, but yielded on being told that the fate of his accomplices depended upon his

The affairs of Spain are in the same di ordered state. It is evident that the Carlist troops have increased in strength, and have control over a large portion of Spain. The Queen's troops are unable effectually to resist them.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer. TEXAS. Extract of a letter, dated

COLUMBIA, (Texas,) Dec. 4. 1836. Our administration have made a bole stroke of policy and in the propriety of which I have fully and cordially concurred; not only from the facts, and evidence which the executive has received, but from the arguments adduced in consequence. On Saturday night last, Santa Anna and Almonte, under the charge of two Gentle-men, were started by land for the City of Washington, and the concise grounds for adopting this policy are, that Mexico is in a state of Revolution--Bustamanta will take command of the troops against us, and is the known and avowed enemy of Santa Anna, the parties of these two rival chiefs are bitterly opposed, and some of the minor ones are looking on, to side the first convenient moment with the strength. If, therefore, Santa Anna should personally appear among them, it would throw consternation in the political ranks of his enemies, and fix the wavering course of the doubttions, and each will have enough to do to attend to his own concerns without troub ling themselves with us; added to which I have every confidence that Santa Anna will keep his faith with us. The moment he lands in the United States he ceases to be a prisoner, consequently any treaty he there may make will be valid—he goes to Washington at his own request, in preference to embarking directly for Vera Cruz, to pledge to Gen. Jackson what he has stated here, to wit, that he will immediately recognise our independence on his being placed in power. On the other hand, suppose he prove false, he will be held by all the civilized world as a perjured villain, and as regards his again coming against us, we would as soon he should head the army as any other officer-the chances therefore are greatly in our favor, we have much to gain and nothing to loose by his liberation; there are many among us who are much opposed to this step, but I consider them chiefly new comers, whose privilege it always is, to know more of the true matters of a country and to assume more patriotism, than the old residents, and men whose

sole interest is within its borders. We have just learned by an express from the Frontier, that the enemy had left Mexico 50 days since to make a junction with other troops to make another descent upon Texas, both by sea and land, to the number of 20,000. The idea may as well be encouraged here, for we are habitually too confident, and this may give a spur to some degree of exertion, but for my own part, I have no apprehension of them, and would rather than otherwise they might dare the attempt.

I regret to say, our Navy is yet in miserable condition, as regards numbers, but Col. Hockley has lately proceeded to the United States, with instructions to build or purchase in conformity with an act passed to that effect, as many vessels as we have considered commensurate with the enemy's naval marine. In the mean time our small fleet under the command of Com-modore Charles E. Hawkins, will, whenever an opportunity offers, not only gain fame for the country, but laurels for themselves. In two months we will defy the enemy on our sea board, and have absolute command of the Gulf of Mexico, and even now we feel confident in the justice of our cause and the determination of our gallant tars. You will probably see a publication from the Secretary of War by order of the President, calling on all the inhabitants to hold themselves in readiness, but this is a measure of forecast, more than absolute necessity; for I have before said I canno

From the Pennsylvania Sentinet of Jan. 6. DREADFUL SHIPWRECK. One Hundred and Eight Lives Lost.

This is the season of the year when the erils of the deep are the greatest, and we place when the voyage had terminated, and the vessel only waited a pilot to enter the harbor-excites the most melancholy feelings. We gather the following particulars from the New-York papers of yesterday morning:-

It is with sorrow and shame we again take up the pen to record the particulars of the wreck of another vessel destined to this port, when almost within sight of it; sorow, at the immense loss of life with which the event has been accompanied, and shame that our port regulations are insufficient to guide the mariner to his haven, when he as reached our coast.

The information we give below, has been derived by our reporter from the Captain of the shipwrecked vessel, and from persons on the spot where the ship came on shore. He reached town from the scene of the disaster at an early hour this morning, having been despatched by us thither, as soon as the news of the horrid catasrophe reached us.

The Barque Mexico, Capt. Winslow, sailed From Liverpool on the 25th October last, having on board a crew consisting of welve men and one hundred and four passengers, in all 116 souls.—She made the Highland lights on Saturday night last at 11 o'clock, and on Sunday morning was off the bar; with thirty or more square rigged vessels, all having signals flying for pilots, but not a pilot was there in sight. The Mexico continued standing off and on the Hook till midnight, and at dark she and the whole fleet of ships displayed lanterns from their yards for pilots. Still no pilot came. At midnight the wind increased to a violent gale from the north-west, the Barque was no longer able to hold to windward and At this time, six of the crew were badly frost-bitten, and the captain, mate and two seamen were all that were left to hand and reef the sails. On Monday morning at 11 o'clock standing in the shores, they made the southern end of the woodlands, when she was wore round and headed to the north under a close reefed main top-sail, reefed fore-snil, two reefed try-snils and fore-stay sail. At four o'clock the next morning, the nate took a cast of the lead and reported o Capt. Winslow that he had fifteen far water. Supposing from the soundings, as laid down on the chart, that with this depth of water, he could still stand on two hours onger with safety-the Captain gave orders o that effect, and was the more induced to do it, as the crew were in so disabled a state and the weather so intensely cold, that it was inpossible for any one to remain on deck

onger than half an hour at a time. The

event has shown that the information given

by the mate, as to the depth of water was

ead line being frozen stiff at the time it was

Fifteen minutes afterwards the ship struck the bottom, twenty-six miles east of Sandy Hook at Hempstead beach, and not more than a cable's length from the shore. The scene that ensued on board, we leave to the reader's imagination. For one hour and however breaking continually over her.— Her rudder was now knocked off, and the Captain ordered the mainmast to be cut way. The boats were then cleared, the long boat hoisted out, and veered away un-der her bows with a stout hawser, for the purpose of filling it with passengers, letting it drift within reach of the people who crowded the beach, then hauling her back again, and thus saving the unfortunate peole on board, but this intention was frustraed by the parting of the hawser which snapped like a thread as soon as the boat was exposed to the heavy surf. The yawl was next got alongside, and stove to pieces almost instantly. At 7 o'clock the same morning, the ship bilged, and filled with water. Orders followed from the captain to cut oway the foremast and that every soul on board should come on deck .- In inexpressible agony they thus remained until four o'clock in the afternoon, when a boat was launched from the beach, and succeed ed in getting under the bowsprit of the wreck. This boat took off Capt. Winslow and 7 men, and succeeded in reaching the shore with them in safety. The attempt however was attended with such immin danger, that none could be induced to reeat it. And now the horrors of the scene were indescribable. Already had the sufferings of the unhappy beings been such as to surpass belief. From the moment of the disaster, they had hung round the Captain, covered with their blankets thick set with ice, imploring his assistance and asking if hope was still left to them. When they perceived that no further help come from and, their piercing shricks were distinctly heard at a considerable distance, and con-tinued through the night until they one by one perished. The next morning the bodies of many of the unhappy creatures were seen lashed to the different parts of the vreck, embedded in ice. None, it is be-

ieved, were drowned, but all frozen to Of the one hundred and four passengers. wo thirds were women and chil It is but justice to the people on shore, to say that every thing which human beings could accomplish to save the unfortunates, was done that their means permitted. The human beings only boat which boarded the vessel was or his comrades shrunk from the surf; but in addition to its violence on the present occasion, such was the extreme cold, that a second attempt to rescue was more than they dared to venture; it would have inevitably proved fatal to them.

served, by a trial at the same term, upon all the charges against him, so that the matter could be fully disposed of.

Norman Miles, was yesterday found guilty of having counterfeit money in his possesion, with intent to pass the same. He awaits his sentence,—Buffelo Com. Adv.

In the Royal Printing office at Paris are
Types of 57 oriential, and of 16 European dialects. The Presses in that establishment, work 278,000 sheets in a day, employing 350 hands.

In the Royal Printing office at Paris are the Evening Spectstor—and that has not even an intimation that the legislature is in that city, except from the account of a splendid festival and slong string of patriotic toasts,—attached to which are some legislative names.

Prom the Troy Budget, Extra, Jan. 24.
DREADFUL CALAMITY! SEVE RAL LIVES LOST.

Early last summer, many of our reade are aware, a large mass of clay burst fro the hill on the east section of the first wa are prepared to receive intelligence of oc-casional disasters; but the following dis-of water, and doing no other injury than tressing calamity, involving as it does an awful sacrifice of human life, and taking ning about 7 o'clock, a similar occurrence took place, but, we regret to say, greater in extent and exceedingly fatal in its conse-quences. An avalanche of clay came tumbling down from an eminence of nearly 500 feet, moving down the base of the hill in level land and then continued from the impulse it had received to the distance of 800 feet covering up acres of ground, ac-companied with a cataract of water and sand, which kept up a terrible roar. The mass moved along with great rapidity, car-rying with it two stables and three dwelling houses and crushing them and their contents into a thousand pieces. The stable and horses were moved to a distance of o-ver 200 feet into a hollow on the corner of Washington and Fourth streets.

In its way the avalanche also end ed a brick kiln burying it partially over and crumbling it together, from which a few minutes after the flames rushed forth and lit up the city as with a great conflagration. This signal was the first intimation that was had of the catastrophe to those not in the immediate vicin

The three dwelling houses destroye were of light structure, and one occ by Mr. John Grace, another by Mrs. Leavenworth, and the third by Mrs. Warner. the last of which was fortunately vacant at the time of the calamity. In Grace's house was himself and wife and a little boy the two former were extricated from the ruins dead, and the boy was taken out alive, very little hurt, bare footed and bare headed, the building having been shattered in a thousand pieces—which is undoubtedly one of the most singular escapes that ever came to our knowledge. There were four of Mrs. Leavenworth's family in her house-herself and three children. Two of the children were in bed at the time and probably asleep, and were afterwards taken from the midst of the wreck dead, crushed almost to a jelly and were undoubtedly thrown instantly from a natural sleep into a sleep of death. Mrs. Leavenworth was taken out shockingly bruised and was barely alive when we last heard from her. Fortunately three of the family were at church at the time and escaped awful deaths.

The stables were owned by Mr. Bingam, in which were 22 horses, and all carried along with the mass together, with 9 or 10 dirt carts. Six horses were taken from the ruins alive-the other sixteen were | Byard. Mr. B. was speaking when the package killed. The dead horses can this morning be seen mingled among the ruins. Mr. Bingham's loss must be considerable.

We learn that the body of a person was found, name unknown, who was probably employed in the brick kiln or stables which make in all FIVE DEAD BODIES taken from the ruins last night. There are probably others buried beneath the ruacorrect, his error probably arose from the ins, as it is likely some persons at the same time were in the stables or brick

The avalanche passed along a public highway which leads to the mill and nail m 10 to 40 feet over a large sa It must have moved with great rapidity, and it is fortunate that it had not happened at the time when the laborers were digging from the hill. At the time it was snowing freely, and this morning the scene was en-

tirely covered with a white veil. The scene that presented itself in the early part of the evening was awful in the highest degree. The horrors of an earthquake could not have presented a more readful spectacle. In the midst of a mass of convulsed earth, a multitude of human the ruins, and dragging from the midst the remains of some lifeless body, or were rescuing some one in whom life had not become extinct-some were crying "ho ropes, ropes—help, shovels," &c.—while the scene was dimly illuminated by the flames from the burning brick kiln, which is yet smouldering like an almost exhausted volcano. The scene must have been witnessed to be realized-we can give but a faint description of it.

Five large trees were precipitated from the hill, some of which are now standing erect at the bottom, and others in slightly inclined posture. The whole is considered a singular phenomena, and the immediate cause is the result of much spec-

We have endeavored to give all the particulars that have come to our knowledge. In doing it in great haste, a few inaccuracies may have crept into our statement, but in the end it will be found generally cor-

against Benjamin Rathbun, indicted for forgory, came on yesterday, for trial, at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, now in session in this city, Judge Gardiner presiding An affidavit was put in by the prisoner, stat-ing that Lyman Rathbun, Rathbun Allen, and Horace Janes of New-York, were material witnesses in his behalf, but could not be produced; and on motion of T. T. rwood and E. Van Buren, Esgrs. Counsel for the prisoner, his trial was put over until the next Court of Oyer and Terminer,

in July next. The prisoner was willing to come to trial on the first twelve indictments found against him, by which he is only charged as acceshauled a distance of ten miles and was manned by an old man and six others, four cently obtained against him as principal in the or five of whom were the old man's sons and grandsons. For thirty-five years he has been living on the sea-shore, during which he has rendered assistance to nu-

The only Detroit paper we got by last mail was

## CONSTANTINE REPUBLICAN.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1837

By the Extra Democratic Free Press, we have proceedings of the State Legislature to the 19th inst. inclusive. In the Senate, Messrs. Britain, Hough, and Barry, are a committee to bring in a bill to extent

the Detroit and St. Joseph Rail Road thro' New Buffalo, to the northen boundary of Indiana.

A bill to fix the time of the annual meet ing of the legislature passed the senate, on the

12th inst.—yeas 9-nays 7. And the resolution relative to inviting th elergy of Detroit to open the daily sessions of the senate with prayer, was nagatived-year 6-nays

Petitions, one from Niles, and one from Case county were presented, for a bank at Niles-referred to the committee on incorporation A like petition, in the House, was referred to the committee on Banks and incorporations In the House, Messrs. McGaffey, Wisner, Convis, Burbank and Felch, are a committee on the contested election between Mr. Mosely and Mr. Smith, in the representative district of Saginaw, Genesce and Shiawassee.

A petition for a bank at Coldwater was presen ted and referred to the committee on banks and in corporations

Of the Detroit fire, which destroyed the state printer's large establishment and much pro-party besides, on the 3d inst., we had room last week only for a short sketch. The particular will be found in our paper to-day, copied from the Detroit Daily Advertiser.

Men generally, of all political creeds, who are true Americans, we believe will agree that President Jackson is right in his views relative to Texan independence and in the position taken by him. His Message, crowded out last week by our governor's, will be found in our colu

IP On the admission of Michigan, in addition to what we published last week, we give to-day the President's Message and all the proceedings of the U. S. Senate, we can find in the Courier and Enquirer, and the Pennsylvania Sentinel, to the 4th inst. Under the head of Congress, that portion copied from the former, and the substance derived from the latter follows : On the 3d inst. on the unfinished bus

the preceding day, the admission of the state of Michigan into the Union, Mr. Morris gave notice that he should, at a proper time, move to amend the preamble to the act, specifying more in detail the manner in which the second convention in Michigan was assembled and acted. The debate was resumed, but did not disclose any matter of material novelty or interest. The speakers were Mr. Ewing of Ohio, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Benton

And on the 4th, the debate on the proposition of Mr. Morris, was continued by him and Mr for the Sentinel was closed-and we don't know but Michigan will afford congress speaking mat ter enough to use up the remainder of the session

We may not be able to announce the admissio of our state quite so soon as we honed-on ac count of the gab propensity of congress, running almost to perpetuity-yet we think, from the favorable views of the president and several of the senators, it cannot be many weeks before we shall have that cheering annunciation to make.

17 We copy from the Penusylvania Sontine of the 6th inst., the account of the dreadful ship factory, and might have carried along with lives, while waiting for a Pilot! near N. York. it some straggling traveller. The clay is It was but a few weeks ago, that we published piled up in some places to the depth of a similar wreck of the ship Bristol, and the loss there were saved from the Mexico only eight !- have, ten to one that you asked for horse viz: Cipt. Winslow, Wm. Broom, a lad and bro. skin gloves. Now, let us put you right ather of the owner, two seamen and the cook, and gainst you want another pair. three passengers—Richard Hynes, Thos. Mullohan and John Wood. The names of the lost of the name of Hoskin, discovered a mode

When the report was communicated for the press, sixteen of the bodies had drifted ashore, beings were moving to and fro—some car-rying torches and others digging among found. The wreck master, coroner, and sixteen

The papers say the passengers were of a very superior class, and had considerable property with them.' A fleet of 30 vessels was off th more than half of them had arrived when the ac- o'clock. count of the shipwreck was published.

There is a very laconic consure, in the New York papers, thus expressed :

PERISHED IN ALL, ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHT SOUL THE PILOTS! THE PILOTS!!

TT Mr. Luther Tucker has sold his Daily Advertiser and Rochester Republican establishment to Messrs. H. Bumphrey, V. R. Cook and J. K. Tinkham. Mr. Tucker commenced the first daily paper west of Albany, over ten years ago. which from a matter of experiment, has, through persoverence and industry, become a permanen stablishment; the annual income of which probably more than pays the yearly expenses. In that time, Rochester has risen from a population of five thousand to seventeen thousand; and from the issuing of two weekly papers to five, with two dailies, well supported, and three semimonthly and monthly publications.

At the time Mr. Tucker commenced his daily,

there was not a paved street nor decent side walk in Rochester; but the consequences from a clay soil with much moisture, tread up by the flood of teams, constantly passing, made it a dirty place-a 'protracted' slough pond. Now every part is so thoroughly renovated, that the amount of paved and McAdamized streets within the city is upwards of seven miles, and of good brick and flagged side walks nearly twelve miles. Other improvements have progressed with equal rapidi-ty—until some of the manufactories and mills have reached 'a magnitude unsurpassed in the world.' A whole page of Mr. T.'s last paper is occupied with statistics, entitled "Rochester at the close of 1836"—by his first editor, Mr. Henry

ducting of the paper.

In the hasty progress of Rochester, we may see an indication of what some of the sites for cities.

17 The U. S. Secretary of the Treasury se to the House of Representatives, on the 3d inst., a report in relation to the deposits of the surplus revenue. The share of Michigan, \$382,335 31, the paper publishing the apportionment says, is and is entitled to receive it. Acceptance of the law has been communicated, and their portion of the surplus received, by twelve of the states.

TT The following communication was received last week, too late for insertion. The infor mation then copied, relative to the organization of the legislature, we omit. Its present publica-tion is important, on account of the debate on employing a chaplain.

From our Correspondent,

Detroit, January 6, 1837. In accordance with the provisions of the Con-titution of Michigan, both Houses of the Legisature assembled at the Capitol on Monday last. After the organization of both branches, the Senate adjourned to the Hall of the House where the Governor delivered his message, viva voce.

Harmony and good feeling seem to prevail mong the members. No topic has however been gitated calculated to excite party feelings.

Mr. McKey from the second district yesterday

offered in the Senate a Resolution inviting the clergy of Detroit to open each daily session by orayer. This resolution created considerable ensation. Mr. Barry of the third district opposed its adoption and to prevent an undesirable discussion, appealed to the mover to withdraw it.

Mr. McDonald of the first district spoke in its favor. Mr. McKoy wished the question taken without debate. Mr. Barry said he could not consent to this—he opposed it on constitutional grounds. By the constitution no one could be compelled to attend any place of religious worship—the duty of members required their atten-dance to discharge the duties of legislation and they would consequently, in violation of the prosions of the constitution be made the compulsory auditors of religious exercises which they might not approve. Besides the clorgy if invited to officiate, must be paid; and by the constitution they were prohibited from appropriating the soney of the people for religious purposes. Mr. B. said he was not an opposer of prayer-on the centrary he believed in its utility and propriety. He did not, however believe in prayer at set times and place-he believed in constant unceasing prayer at all times and in all places. He believed that in every action of our lives we should be actuated by a sincere desire and earnest prayer to do nothing inconsistent with the rights and priviloges of our fellow men. Mr. B. suid he also considered it an improper place for religious ex-ercises and worship. On this point he said every one would coincide with him who had seen prayer in legislative bodies. Nine tenths of the me bers paid no kind of attention-many were making sport-no good was effected-and the whole was nothing more than a mere mockery of what should be attended with the greatest solemnity. On motion of Mr. Manning the resolution was

A similar resolution was offered in the House by Mr. Ely of Allegan, which met with so much pposition that the mover, seeing it must be lost, vithdrew it.

The River Raisin and Lake Erie railroad or pany, in violation of their charter, have issued notes bearing all the marks and appearing in all respects like bank notes intended to pass as a circulating medium. A committee of three from the Sanate, consisting of Mesers. Manning, Barry. and Moore and of nine from the Hous , have be appointed to investigate the matter. The public will do well to refuse these notes as it is not known that there is any security for their redemp-

Hoskin-Horse skin-Horse hide .- Reader are published, except 22, whose names were not known. The passengers were mostly foreigners from England and Ireland; four or five belonged in the city or state of New-York.

of the name of Hosain, oscoroted a diction of the name of Hosain, came celebrated, and "Hoskin's Gloves" were all the go for a dress glove. Like the story of the black crows, the name has grown till it is no uncommon thing to hear a man tell of his horse skin gloves.--Boston

To The Rev. Mr. Warresides will officiate at the school house in this village, on Thursday Hook with the Mexico, waiting pilots, and not evening next; service to commence at seven

MARRIED:—At White Pigeon, on the 16th inst., by Rev. P. W. Warriner, Mr. Albert H. Strong, to Miss Ann Coffinger. At Rochester, N. Y. on the 29th ult. by Rev.

POWLER & COFFIN, BRISTOL,
Mouth Little Eikhart, Ia., are now opening an extensive assortment of Goods to which
they respectfully invite the attention of the public in this vicinity—among which, are Dry Goods,
Groceries, Hardware, Iron and nails, Crockery,
Boots and shoes, Hats and Caps, ready made
clothing, Drugs Medicines, &c. &c.; togethewith a variety of Goods, embracing almost every article adapted to the country trade, all of
which they will sell at prices that offer inducements to customers.

nents to customers.
N. B. Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods. January 18, 1837. TUST RECEIVED by land from De-

troit a prime lot of Cheese—Also, a lot of best rice ever brought into the western country; together with a fresh assortment of Confectionary, fruit, perfumery, &c., and a complete assortment of brushes, all low for cash.

ADAMS & APPLETON.

Constantine, Jan. 18, 1837.

CASH FOR OLD POT METAL Onstantine, Jan. 18, 1837.

TO BREWERS. Just received 200 lbs. fresh Hope, which are off-red on fair terms, by W. T. HOUSE & CO.

ATTACHMENT. Peter. L. Baldy, NOTICE is hereby given, that Peter L. Baldy has John R. Dale. swed out an attachment against the goods and chattels of John R. Dale, an absent debtor, and that the same will be tried before Thos. Chariton, at his office in Constantine on the 18th day of April next at one o'clock P. M. PETER L. BALDY. Constantine, Jan. 18, 1837. 3w29

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—A few firkins Rutter and a quantity of Cheese, for sale by MOSELEY & MASSEY.

Constanting Jan 11.

ESTRAY OX.—Came into the encled of the subscriber, in the Township, of lon, St. Jeseph Co., about the first of Nov. Is middling sized brindle Ox, supposed to be a ten years old. No artificial marks. The own requested to prove property, pay charges, take him away.

C. L. MATTHEW Colon, Jan. 11, 1837.